BOMBAY COURIER

VOLUME XXXVI.] SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1826. [NUM

IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particu any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.
BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRE

Government Notification.

THE Honorable the Governor in Council having been pleased to direct, that all Manifests or other Documents delivered in by Importers or Exporters, connected with the Imports and Exports of this Port, shall be exhibited to any applicant at the Custom House, on all occasions, when the public business will admit of it without inconvenience, the same is hereby notified for general information.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
J. ELPHINSTON,
Collector of Customs and Town Duties.

BOMBAY,
CUSTOM HOUSE,
19th June 1826.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the PACKETS which are now open at this Office, for the reception of Letters to be transmitted to England by the Ship ELPHINSTONE, will be closed on or about the 30th instant.

R. SNOW,
P. M. General.

BOMBAY,
GENERAL POST OFFICE,
23d June 1826.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
On MONDAY, the 26th Instant,

THE Effects of Officers deceased, consisting of a Saddle Horse, double and single Guns, Books, Glass and Queen's Ware, Wearing Apparel, and various other Articles.

Bombay, 24th June 1826.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On MONDAY next,

TWO more Cases of coarse Men's and Boys' Hats, to close an account.

Bombay, 24th June 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
On THURSDAY next, the 29th Instant,

BRISTOW'S Perfumery, consisting of Smelling Salts, Huile Antique a la Rose, Milk of Roses, Essence of Peppermint, Eau de Lute, Spirits of Lavender, Aromatic Vinegar, Dentifrice, Pomade Divine, Shaving Boxes, Opodeldoc, Shaving Brushes, Clothes Ditto, Tooth Brushes, Windsor Soap &c.

A Double Barrelled Gun, by Howell. one ditto by Perrins, Double and Treble Branch Wall Shades, with gilt furniture drops and pans, a very rich Cut Glass Hookah bottom, with plated stand, Maccaroni and Vermicelli, Portable Pens, Bengal Table Cloths and Napkins, &c

Meadows Street, 24th June 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

SUPPLEMENT to the Encyclopedia Britannica, half bound,

Russia,—6 vols. 4to ..... Rs.	160
Edinburgh Review, Do —37 vols.	240
Quarterly Ditto, Do.—27 do.	160
Annual Register, complete to the year 1824, 67 vols. half bound Russia, ...	525
Barrow's Travels in Africa, 2 vols.	32
——— in China, ----	25
Johnson's Journey through Persia to England, ...	25
Public Characters, half bound Russia, ...	80
British Poets ..... 100 vols.	300

Tennant's Tour on the Continent, Travels in Switzerland, Gillie's Greece, Private Life of Napoleon, Suffolk Correspondence, London's Imaginary Conversations, and Mathews' Naval Gazetteer.

Meadows Street, 24th June 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST OPENED,
A CASE
OF GENTLEMEN'S
FASHIONABLE SUPERFINE
BLACK AND DRAB
HATS.

Meadows Street, 24th June 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE,

AN Invoice of Gentlemen's Blue Muslin Waterproof Cloaks, lined with Turkey Red, each Rupees.....30
Stewart, Forty-second, Graham, and Maclean Tartan Cloaks, each.....30
Camlet Travelling Bags with Locks.

AND THE FOLLOWING
WATERPROOF
ARTICLES—VIZ.

Blue Muslin lined with Red.
Black Linen lined with Brown.
Double Grey Calico.
Strong Double Canvas.
Double Grey Duck.

Meadows Street, 24th June 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE,
A FEW CASES
OF LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S
ARRAPHOSTIC SHOES,
PRICE PER PAIR Rs. 3.

THESE Shoes, being made from a single piece of Leather, the sole, heel, and upper, in one, without seam or join, will be found to exceed all others in neatness, ease, and durability.

Meadows Street, 24th June 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
JUST ARRIVED FROM
ENGLAND,

TWO Beautiful drawings in Imitation of Enamel in rich gilt frames. They are Copies from Original Pictures by the most celebrated of the Old Masters, and will form an elegant Cabinet Set.

VIZ.

Mary Queen of Scots, from an Original Picture by Sir Antonio More.

Philip 2nd King of Spain, from a Ditto, by Vander West

Meadows Street, 24th June 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A NEAT
CALCUTTA BUILT
SHIGRAMPOE,
PRICE RUPEES 800.

Meadows Street, 24th June 1824.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

ELEGANT Six Light Lustres with plated mountings and Icut shades, per. pair .... Rs. 1,000
Eight Light Ditto, Ditto..... 1,225
Double branch Wall Shades with cut pans spangles and icicles, per pair..... 90
Glass Candlesticks, with pans drops and shades, per pair.... 50

Meadows Street, 24th June 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

BLACK and Blue Dress Coats, Blue, Brown and Green Frock Coats, colored Waistcoats, Black Blue and Drab Trowsers, &c.

Meadows Street, 24th June 1826.

FOR SALE,
At the Godowns of
MESSRS.
RANKEN AND SAUNDERS,

FRESH Clarets, a consignment from Messrs. Harper and Bell, by the Darius.

Fine First Growth, at Rupees 45 per dozen, Second Growth, a high flavoured light Wine, Rupees 35.

These are in quarter cases.

Old Sherry,—Rupees 22 per dozen.

Sherries in Wood, of several Vintages, from 600 Rupees per Butt to 1000 Rupees. The last a superior dry Wine, selected by Harper and Bell, and sent to India in 1823.

Champaign, White, Rs. 60 per dozen.
Ditto Pink and Red " 66 do.
Vin-de-Grave and Barsac.
Sercial, in Pints.

Bombay, 24th June 1826.

THOMAS MATHIES,
CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

RESPECFULLY begs to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Presidency, that he has received by the recent arrivals, a Selection of fashionable JEWELLERY, which he recommends to their Inspection.

No. 7, Forbes Street,
Bombay, 24th June 1826

FOR SALE,

A LARGE Collection of PLANTS, in Pots, which may be seen on application to the Gardener at Cambalia, and further particulars known at T. FERRAR'S Warehouse.

Bombay, 23d June 1826.

NOTICE.

ANY Gentleman recollecting having some time in Sept. last, commissioned Turton's Linné General System of Nature, Willdenow Species Plantarum, is hereby informed that the Work has arrived by the late Ships. The person who received the order has mislaid a book where that and similar Commissions were entered. and cannot remember who ordered the above work, and will be glad for information on the subject. A line addressed to the "PRINTER" of this paper will have the desired effect, if received within thirty six days from this date, otherwise the books will be disposed of to any one requiring them.

Bombay, 24th June 1826.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT DHURMABOY, Widow of the late BHEEWA BHANRAWOOT, having contracted with YADOWJEE CRUSTNAJEE to sell her Oart called or known by the name of Curmah, situate at Girgaum, if any person or persons have any Claim, demand, Mortgage, or Inheritable Right, he she or they are hereby required to make the same known to the said PURCHASER, within 14 days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded therein.—Dated 24th June 1826.

SECOND
Calcutta Lottery
OF 1826.

BALCRISTNA & GOPALL, Shroffs, have for sale a few Tickets of the above Lottery, at 120 Rupees each.

Bombay, 15th May 1826.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,
THE FINE FAST SAILING SHIP
DARIUS,
OF 400 TONS,
Captain Thomas Bowen,

WILL Sail on or about the 18th of July.

For particulars apply at the office of Messrs. PATRICK STEWART & CO.

Bombay, 24th June, 1826.

For Passage Direct
TO
LONDON,
THE FINE FAST SAILING NEW SHIP
ELPHINSTONE,
500 TONS,
A. McLean
COMMANDER,

WILL Sail in all June, is built on Sir Robert Sepping's New Plan, carries an experienced Surgeon, and has excellent accommodations for Passengers. Plans of which may be seen and further particulars known on application to the Commander on Board, or at the office of Messrs. REMINGTON CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 24th June 1826.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON
DIRECT,
THE FINE TEAK BUILT SHIP
MARY ANNE,
OF 620 TONS,
Capt. T. McDonnell,

WILL be Despatched early in July. For Particulars apply at the office of Messrs. RANKEN and SAUNDERS. A Medical Gentleman proceeding to England, who will undertake the professional duties on board, may have a free passage.

Bombay, 24th June 1826.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT MANOCKBOY, Widow of the late MEADOUSJEE POOZEAJEE Manavala, has this day contracted to sell a HOUSE to DEENBOY, Daughter of the late BOMANJEE EDULJEE Munjeena, situated within the Town Walls of Bombay, in Cawasjee Patell's Street, No. 28, if any person or persons have any claims they are hereby required to make the same known to the PRINTER of this paper, within 14 days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded therein.

Bombay, 23d June 1826.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર દીધાથી આપીએચને
મરનાર મેદોશજી પુજાશાજ મનાવાલા
ની ઘણીઆણી વીઢવા માંણેકબાઇએ મ
રનાર ભમંનજી એદલજી મંનજીનાંની છો
કરી દીનબાઇને એકેર એક શ્રી કોટમાં
કાવશજી પટેલનાં મોકોલામાંનુ નંબર ૨૮ નુ
વેચાનુ આપવાનુ શાટુ કીધુછે એ કુપર
કરએક લોક અગાર લોકોનો કરએક રી
તનો દાવો પોચતો કોએનો તે ઘણીએ એ
આજથી દીન ૧૪ ની મુદતમાં આવીને
આએ છાપાખાના ની કારીશમાં (પરીનતર)
એટલે છાપનારને જાહેર કરે તેઆરપછી
કોજનો દાવો કબુલ કરશે નહી *
તા. ૨૩ મી જુન ૧૮૨૬

MISLAID.

[redacted]E FAKEERJEE Dewa-[redacted]aged on the 5th Apri[redacted]USE, situate within the [redacted] Bombay, in Cawasjee Pa-[redacted]o, to one PESTONJEE [redacted]of Bombay, the Title [redacted]ut in the possession of [redacted]o has lately discover-[redacted]n lost or mislaid, any [redacted] having found the same, [redacted]ereby required to produce [redacted]NTER of this newspaper, [redacted]n days from the date hereof, or [redacted]e will afterwards be considered [redacted] void.

Bombay, 24th June 1826.

ખોવાઇગ્રુછે

શેઠપુરજી•ફકીરજી•દીવેચા•એ•થણીએ• નારીખ ૫ મી•આપરેલ ૧૮૧૦ ને•દીને• ધેર્‌•એક•શ્રી•ફોટમાં•ફાવરજી•પટેલનાં મોફોલામાં•નંબર ૨૯ મુ•મરનાર•પેરાતંન જી•નાઠાજી•શ્રી•મુબધ્યાલો•ઇતો•એ • ધ ણીને•ગીરવી•આપીદુ•ઇતુ—એ•ધેર્‌રનુ• ખત•એ•ગીરવી•લેનારનાં•તાબામાં•ઇતુ• તે•ખોવાઇ•ગીદુ•તે•ઇમણાં•માલુમ•પડીદુ છે•વાશતે•ફરએક•લોક•અગર•લોકો•પા શે•એ•ખત•ફોએતો•તે•ધણીઓએ•આજ થી•દીન ૧૪ ની•મુદતમાં•આવીને•અ એ• છપાખાનાની•ફારીશમાં(પરીનતર)એટલે છાપનારને•જાહેર•ફરે—એ•મુદત•પછીએ ખત•રદ•અગર•બાતલછે•અને•ફોઇ•લાવ શે•તો•તેનુ•ફાયદા•ફરશે•નહી *

તા• ૨૪ મી•જુન ૧૮૨૬

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT as Acting Major of H. M. 47th Regiment, I have, in obedience to the orders of Lieutenant Colonel Elrington, Commanding the Regiment, and in conformity to an Act of Parliament passed on the 22d of June 1825, entitled, "An "Act to amend two Acts of the Fifty-eighth "year of His late Majesty, for regulating "the Payment of Regimental Debts, and "Distribution of the Effects of Officers "and Soldiers dying in service, and the "receipt of sums due to Soldiers; and of "the Fourth year of His present Majesty "for punishing Mutiny and Desertion of "Officers and Soldiers in the Service of "East India Company," taken charge of the Effects of the late ROBERT MITTON Esq. Pay Master to the 47th Regt. and direct that all persons having claims on the Estate will make the same known to me, without loss of time, in order that they may be paid off. All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to pay the amount of their respective Debts to MESSRS. ALLPORT, ASHBURBURNER and Co. of Calcutta, late Agents to the deceased, and now the constituted legal Attornies to the Estate, who are authorized to grant acquittances for the same.

T. BACKHOUSE,
Bt. Major and Acting Major 47th Regt.
ADMINISTRATOR TO THE ESTATE.

FORT WILLIAM,
1st June 1826.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of GEORGE BERNE Esq. deceased. late a Captain in the Marine Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esq. Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, on the act of renunciation of THOMAS TOD MARDON Esq. the sole Executor named and appointed in and by the said Will: all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 15th day of June 1826.

J. B. GRAHAM,
PROCTOR.

SECOND
Calcutta Lottery
OF 1826.

TICKETS to be had at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN and SAUNDERS, Price Rs. 120.

Bombay, 24th June 1826.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of THOMAS HOPKINS, late of Bombay, Esq. and late a Solicitor of the said Supreme Court, deceased, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court to THOMAS FREDERICK RANKEN, ALEXANDER FERRIER, and MARTIN WEST, of Bombay, Esquires, the Executors named and appointed in and by the said Will; all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 8th day of June 1826.

J. B. GRAHAM,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of DAWSON JAMES POWELL, Gentleman, deceased, late a Lieutenant in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof—Dated this 15th day of June 1826.

J. B. GRAHAM,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of THOMAS MOORE, late of Bombay, Master Mariner, deceased, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esq. Registrar on the Ecclesiastical side of the Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 15th day of June 1826.

J. B. GRAHAM,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of GEORGE MIDFORD Esquire, deceased, late a Lieutenant Colonel in the service of the Hon'ble the United East India Company on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted to DAVID BARR Esquire, a Major in the Military Service of the said United Company on their said Bombay Establishment, one of the Executors named in and appointed by the said last Will and Testament, reserving the rights of the other Executor therein named until he shall pray for the same, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 21st day of June 1826.

GRANT and WEST,
PROCTORS.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of WILLIAM FLEETWOOD Esquire, deceased, late Superintendent of the Bombay Rocket Establishment in the service of the Hon'ble the United East India Company, may be granted to WILLIAM GLENDOWER WHITE Esquire, a Captain of Artillery in the service of the said United Company, the Surviving Executor named in and appointed by the said last Will and Testament, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 21st day of June 1826.

GRANT and WEST,
PROCTORS,

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE,

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of MONICA DE CONCEICAO, late of Bombay, Portuguese, widow, deceased.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of MONICA DE CONCEICAO, late of Bombay, Portuguese, widow, deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay to JOSEPH MARIA DE GA, MANOEL MARIA DE GA, and JOSEPH MARIA DE MELLO, the sole Executors therein named, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 8th day of June 1826.

GRANT and WEST,
PROCTORS.

AVIZO.

APPROVACAO do Testamento e ultima vontade de MONICA DE CONCEICAO viuva habitante de Bombaim ja defunto tendo-as concedida pella Corte Suprema de Judicatura em Bombay a JOZE MARIA DE GA, MANOEL MARIA DE GA, E JOZE MARIA DE MELLO, Testamenteiros nomeado no ditto Testamento. Todas as pessoas interessados nelle sejaõ por este informados do mesmo.—Datado 8th de Junho de 1826.

GRANT e WEST,
Procuradores.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of the late MRS. LUIZA DE CONCEICAO SOUZA, deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, to ANTONIO DE SOUZA, of Amedabad and of Bombay, Esquire, the Executor in the said Will named, notice is hereby given that all Claims on the said Estate are requested to be forwarded forthwith to the said Executor, or to me as his Solicitor duly verified by oath, that the accounts of the said Estate may be closed without delay, and the residue of the said Estate, after payment of such Debts, may be divided and paid, in pursuance of the said Will, to the several Legatees and persons interested therein.—Dated this 15th day of June 1826.

J. B. GRAHAM,
SOLICITOR TO THE ESTATE.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish, for general information, the following Extract of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 8th of February 1826.

Extract of a Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, in the Public Department, dated the 8th February 1826.

PARA. 13th. With the view of encouraging the resort of Shipping to St Helena, we have lately issued instructions to the Government of that Island to abolish all Port Charges, and to limit the demand upon private Ships touching there, whether British or Foreign, to such sum as may reimburse the expense actually incurred in supplying them with water and with the use of boats.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
D. GREENHILL,
Acting Sec. to Govt.

GENERAL ORDERS,
By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

TABLE OF PAY to HIS MAJESTY'S INFANTRY, alluded in No. 181 *of* 1826,—*(omitted in our last.)*

The following corrected Table of Pay to Officers of His Majesty's Regiments of Infantry is therefore to have effect from the 1st of this month.

			Annual Amount Bombay Rupees.	The King's pay exceeding the Company's per annum.	Difference between King's and Company's pay to be deducted from the Batta monthly.	Company's pay exceeds the King's per annum.	Difference between King's and Company's payable by the Company monthly.
Colonel.		King's pay £1 2 6 per day, including £30 per annum Non effective allowance	3445 0 0			205 0 0	17 0 33
		Company's pay Rupees 10 per day	3650 0 0				
Lieut. Col.	Senior	King's pay 17 Shillings per day and non effective allowance £20 per annum	2613 0 0			238 0 0	23 0 66
		Company's pay Rupees 8 per day	2920 0 0				
	Junior	King's pay 17 Shillings per day	2482 0 0			438 0 0	36 2 0
		Company's pay Rupees 8 per day	2920 0 0				
Major	Senior	King's pay 16 Shillings per day and Non effective allowance £20 per annum	2498 0 0	306 0 0	25 2 0		
		Company's pay Rupees 6 per day	2190 0 0				
	Junior	King's pay 16 Shillings per day	2336 0 0	146 0 0	12 0 66		
		Company's pay Rupees 6 per day	2190 0 0				
Captain	Brevet Field Officer	King's pay 13 Shillings 7d. per day	1983 0 66	529 0 66	43 2 33		
		Company's pay Rupees 4 per day	1460 0 0				
	Regimental	King's pay 11 Shillings 7d. per day	1691 0 66	231 0 66	18 1 6		
		Company's pay Rupees 4 per day	1460 0 0				
	Staff or on Board Ship	King's pay 10 Shillings 6d. per day	1538 0 0	78 0 0	6 0 33		
		Company's pay Rupees 4 per day	1460 0 0				
Lieutenant	above 7 years	King's pay 7 Shillings 6d. per day	1095 0 0	365 0 0	30 1 66		
		Company's pay Rupees 2 per day	730 0 0				
	Under 7 years	King's pay 6 Shillings 6d. per day	949 0 0	219 0 0	18 1 0		
		Company's pay Rupees 2 per day	730 0 0				
	Staff	King's pay 5 Shillings 6d. per day	803 0 0	73 0 0	6 0 33		
		Company's pay Rupees 2 per day	730 0 0				
Ensign	Regimental	King's pay 5 Shillings 3d. per day	766 2 0	182 0 0	15 0 33		
		Company's pay Rupees 1 2 40 per day	584 0 0				
	Staff	King's pay 4 Shillings 3d. per day	620 2 0	36 2 0	3 0 16		
		Company's pay Rupees 1 2 40 per day	584 0 0				
Surgeon	After 20 years	King's pay 18 Shillings 10d. per day	2749 2 66	1289 2 66	107 1 33		
		Company's pay Rupees 4 per day	1460 0 0				
	After 10 years	King's pay 14 Shillings 1d. per day	2056 0 66	596 0 66	49 2 73		
		Company's pay Rupees 4 per day	1460 0 0				
	Under 7 years	King's pay 11 Shillings 4d per day	1654 2 66	194 2 66	16 0 73		
		Company's pay Rupees 4 per day	1460 0 0				
Assistant Surgeon		King's pay 7 Shillings 6d. per day	1095 0 0	365 0 0	30 1 66		
		Company's pay Rupees 2 per day	730 0 0				
Adjutant	Lieutenant	King's pay 8 Shillings 6d. per day	1241 0 0			219 0 0	18 1 0
		Company's pay Rupees 4 including Rs. 2 staff per day	1460 0 0				
	Ensign	King's pay 8 Shillings 6d. per day	1241 0 0			73 0 0	6 0 33
		Company's pay Rs. 3 2 40 including Rs. 2 staff per day	1314 0 0				
Quarter Master Effective		King's pay 6 Shillings 6d. per day	949 0 0				
		Company's pay (no effective rank to correspond)					
Pay Master Effective		King's pay 15 Shillings per day	2190 0 0				
		Company's pay (no effective rank to correspond)					

(Signed) R. H. HOUGH,
M. A. G.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
(Signed) W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COU

SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1826.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

the date of our Correspondent's communication. The difficulties experienced in navigating the river above Chunar, and which we lately adverted to, have thus been removed.

Our Correspondent states that the death of *Runjeet Singh* was confidently reported at Chunar among the natives, who added, that a civil war had commenced between two of his sons, for the Musnud,—the third, from incapacity, remaining neuter. These accounts, though generally received, he adds, want confirmation. On the 21st a full eclipse of the Moon was witnessed. "The lower limb was partially absorbed on its visible appearance, about 20 minutes before 8 P. M. Total obscuration about 23 minutes past 8. Dark passing clouds frequently intervened. About 21 minutes the lower limb emerged, and at ½ past 10 o'clock Luna shone again with all her refulgent splendor."

[*Ind. Gaz. June* 1.

We have refrained from noticing the late depression in the Money Market of Calcutta, from a conviction that the evil would soon cure itself; and that hasty and undigested lucubrations on the causes or the remedies are more calculated to create alarm than to produce relief: We are now, however, enabled to state that the temporary want of specie, the true source of the pressure felt for a short time, is gradually disappearing: supplies have been received from various quarters, and more are daily expected. The King of Oude has sent a very considerable sum in specie to Government, which may shortly be expected, and we know that the money which was spent so profusely in the late war at Burmah, is coming back to Calcutta in every ship that arrives in the river; the two very last vessels from Rangoon brought not less than thirty thousand pounds worth of rupees and Tickals, and in a few weeks, we shall see what has been called "the distress in Calcutta," succeeded by as great an abundance as can be remembered.

[*Ben. Hurk. June* 1.

The February Number of the *Oriental Herald* has reached us by the *Macqueen*: it is peculiarly meagre in East India Intelligence; but represents the accounts from Bengal during the preceding month as, if possible, more gloomy than any that preceded them. A few more weeks, and the gloom will be dispelled, no doubt to the greater sorrow and regret of the *Oriental Herald*, whose occupation will then be half 'gone' at least. In the mean time the *Herald* is telling the good folks in England a great deal more about us good folks here than we know ourselves—resting on authority of '*private* letters'---the public prints being prohibited from saying a word on any subject of public concern!!! One wise-acre of a Correspondent--we wish the *Herald* joy of his Correspondent---tells his friend the Editor, that, '*if practicable*' a war with Bhurtpore would be commenced in the cold season---he might have added, 'which however would be but a short one;' but candour and impartiality to this extent are more than we ought to look for in the *Herald's* 'Private Correspondence.' It were well if they would adhere to accuracy even in the names of the officers of whom they speak. The same blockhead, who writes about Bhurtpore, says that disagreements prevailed in the Council occasioned by "the death of Mr. *Panton*, the Secretary to the Medical Board." On this the Editor in *propria persona* observes, "Thus in the very points where the pretended amiable disposition of Lord AMHERST should display itself, he is continually giving the most lively disgust to both his colleagues in office, and the service in general, by seizing, with a tiger-like spring, on the richest prizes of patronage that fall in his way, of which he takes care to appropriate the Lion's share!" And what, do our readers think, is the proof of all this? why that Government bestowed the Office of Secretary to the Medical Board on the present excellent and worthy gentleman who holds it, instead of giving it to another, who we do not mean to say was not also worthy and well qualified, but who was not so fortunate. Can any thing be more pitiful, and paltry, as "a Summary of the Latest Intelligence from India," or any thing more decidedly unjust towards the Right Honourable Lord at the head of the Government of this country!

[*John Bull, June* 1.

We are very far, by the observations of yesterday offered in regard to the order of the Court of Directors not affecting the present conductor of the *Government Gazette*, from undervaluing the opinion of the Editor of the *India Gazette*, in a question of literary merit. Any scholar amongst us may be justly proud of his testimony; but did he know as we do—in whose wake he is following on this occasion, he would, we are persuaded, be indignant as we are, that the mere assumption of the editorial character, by the most low and illiterate, should be supposed to bestow the qualifications necessary to render praise or censure worth regarding—or that such fame as that of the conductor or the Editor of the *Government Gazette* should be touched by so base a hand. When will the Calcutta Press learn to respect itself? Never—we will venture to say—until miscalled courtesy and politeness give place to independent regard to character.

[*John Bull, June* 3.

Letters from China and Singapore represent commercial matters to the Eastward as in a dull and stagnant state. In the great articles of Opium and Cotton little was doing---Patna Opium holding at 1040 dollars and Mauldah at 850. Matters were not altogether in the most peaceable state in China. Dissensions prevailed among the Hong Merchants; and the Chinese were threatening to deprive the Portuguese of the settlement of Macao---in which case, it was said not to be improbable, that it would be offered to the Company's Supercargoes. We are not, however, in possession of such particulars as warrant our attaching very great credit to these reports.

[*John Bull, June* 5.

The occurrences, course, aud consequences of the Burman war are likely, if we may judge from the manner in which they have already been adverted to in Parliament, to become the subject of much discussion, at least as far as the anticipated shortness of the session may admit. In the hands, however, of those who make the war a plea for an attack upon ministers, we do not think the subject will receive much satisfactory elucidation, and for the sake of the English Public, could wish that a more efficient opposition, one more calculated to call forth the energies of its defenders, had made it their them—no doubt can be entertained that abundant misconception and misrepresentation will go forth; they may, perhaps, exercise a temporary influence upon the public mind, but it can be but ephemeral. The official papers already published at home, have, indeed, placed the occasion of the war beyond cavil, and those who so loudly announce interminable delay and ultimate disappointment, are little aware, how prompt a falsification menaces their predictions.

The spirit of the Court of Ava, which made war with that Court inevitable, has already been dwelt upon in our columns, and exhibited in its real colours, upon grounds of the most authentic character. For these, we may be permitted to observe, we have not been indebted to our official pretensions exclusively, and that particularly in the communication signed Kosmopolites, we have been the means of submitting to the public, evidence, in which we do not fear to demand their implicit confidence---evidence which it would disgrace to place in competition with the nameless correspondence to which in the proceedings at the India House, and even in Parliament, allusion has been so frequently and fearlessly made,

To proceed farther with any enquiry of this nature, therefore, might seem a very unnecessary claim upon the attention of our readers, but as the return of tranquillity has necessarily extended our intercourse with the Burmese, and has, consequently, enlarged our range of enquiry, as well as improved its character, we have been enabled to gather much additional information on a variety of topics connected with the war, which confirm the accuracy of the views we have hitherto taken of it, and which, as further tending to establish the real merits of the case, we shall lay before our readers at favourable opportunities, until our materials are exhausted.

We have all along maintained, that war was inevitable, that the Burmese were determined to fight, and any compromise of our public character, any degradation to which the extreme of endurance could have stooped, could have deferred it, but for a brief period. Accordingly we learn from various sources, that such was the case, and that this ardour for action was inspired by the certainty of victory: the English were regarded as pusillanimous foes; with home to contend, was conquest: the general impression in the minds of Prince and people was, that we were patient because we were afraid; the common language at Court, and it was heard from the lips of the very first persons, such as the King's eldest sister, the Prince of Sarawadi and others, was, "the English have conquered the Hindus, who have piny frames and no courage, but they have never yet fought with the Burmans, skilled in the use of the sword and spear they are evidently afraid to encounter us--they always propose to treat, when any disputes occur upon the frontier; and we have only to go to war with them, to drive them to the remote island, whence they have come." As far back as 1822, it was predicted and generally believed, that the Heir apparent, then a child about 11 years of age, should, when he arrived at manhood, rule over the Kula countries, or those inhabited by people having caste, or, in other words, British India---the Burmans distinguishing the Hindus and Europeans, as black and white Kulas. All who have ever resided in the country have expressed their conviction, that from the highest to the lowest, from the King to the beggar, the Burmans where hot for the war, confiding in an easy conquest, and certain of ample booty: the English, it was commonly said, were traders and navigators, they might be strong at Sea, but were helpless on shore, and so unfit were they for military enterprise, that they were obliged to hire the effeminate natives of India to fight their battles for them.

With this mean estimate of our valour, was combined a strong jealousy of our dominion. When a Map of India, with the Burman territory, and the Eastern Peninsula, was submitted to the King in 1819--- he observed, that the country of the strangers was of disproportionate extent, and much too large. It was on this occasion, that the invasion of Asam was resolved on. Upon the return of the Bandula from the conquest of that country, in 1823, various articles of plunder were laid before the King at a public levee, amongst which were two English Dogs, and the Bandula is said to have told the King, that having pursued the fugitives into the English territory, and made many prisoners, he was only induced to retire by the consideration, that the two states were on terms of amity, but if the King wished to possess Bengal, he would undertake to subdue it with the foreigners subject to Ava without requiring a single Burman Soldier. This brave but mistaken Chief, was mainly instrumental to the immediate occurrence of the war, as he never ceased to importune his master to allow him to conquer Bengal; and on one occasion, ordered preparations to be made for equipping a fleet with which he was to capture Chittagong, and thence sail up the Hooghly to Calcutta. Nor was the Bandula the only adviser of his master in these ill guided councils; the courtiers generally echoed his opinion, and the persons nearest the crown were strongly impressed with similar sentiments.

It is also undeniable, that the Court of Ava seriously considered the British Government as usurping some of its just rights, and appropriating territory which belonged to Ava-It was not an unmeaning vaunt that demanded the lower part of Bengal from the Marquis of Hastings, but the deliberate repetition of a claim familiar to the every-day remarks of courtiers and people. The kingdom of Arracan it was urged, formerly extended to the left bank of the Bhagirathi, including Dacca and Moorshedabad, and as Arracan had become a province of the Burman Empire, those places also were of right a part of its dominions: it was incompatible with the dignity of Ava to suffer their longer alienation, and a favourable opportunity alone was wanting to effect their recovery.

Neither can any doubt be entertainad, that the Court of Ava was fully persuaded, that in any attack upon British India, it would be immediately assisted by the Native powers, and great pains were taken by its officers. and by interested advisers, to strengthen this impression. Intercepted letters from some of the party with the Raj Gooroo, whose presence at Lucknow was a consequence of this policy, were intended to confirm the King in this notion, without much regard for the truth. Bolder measures of imposture were had recourse to, and persons calling themselves emissaries from the Native Princes, were found to turn the credulity of the Court of Ava, in this respect, to account. Some short time before the war, several Sikhs arrived at Ava, who pretended they had come from Runjeet Sinh, but had unfortunately lost their credentials in crossing a river. They were civilly treated, and sent back with a letter and a sum of money to each individual. The Court was not quite satisfied of the character of these Soi-disant Ambassadors, but their success inspired imitators, and they were presently succeeded by several Mohammedans, who assumed the persons of Envoys from the King of Oude. They were less fortunate or less dexterous than their predecessors, for upon being subjected to a little cross questioning, the imposition was so flagrant, that they were thrown into prison, and punished as cheats.

As if these causes were not more than sufficient to explain the determination of the Court of Ava to go to war, he have another, in the affront offered to its pride by our regard for the claims of humanity, in the protection given to the helpless fugitives from invasion and cruelty. This grievance commenced in 1814, when the followers of Kinbering fled into the jurisdiction of Chittagong, and it was more recently exasperated by the asylum afforded to the emigrants from Asam and Casay. It is impossible to question the existence of this feeling, as it was manifested unequivocally in all public intercourse with the Burman authorities, and just before the war broke out, it was the current report, that the Bandula was about to march to reclaim the fugitives, or seize them by force, even though they should be secre[te] heart of Calcutta.

That this was not a mere vulgar report, [we] know from different authorities. At the end of 1823, levies of troops were made in all directions. Three bodies of troops moved from the capital. one under the Bandula, one under Saya Woonghee, and a third under Moun Kyayo. The Bandula proceeded on the *first* of *January*, 1824, to Sembewghewn, where his main force was assembled, he thence marched to Aracan, with orders to enter the British Territory, and capture Calcutta, unless the fugitives were given up, and the country on the East bank of the Bhagirathi was ceded to the Burmans. Had the British declaration of war, therefore, been delayed, it would have been of no avail, as the fiat of hostile aggression had actually gone forth.

In our next, we shall proceed to notice some circumstances, illustrative of the course and consequences of the war.

We are glad to find amongst our recent supplies the second part of the first volume of the Transactions of the Royal Asistic Society; they form now a handsome quarto of 380 pages and are highly creditable to the Society. The following are the contents of this fascicle;

1. Analytical account of the Pancha Tantra, with occasional Translation, by H. H. Wilson, Esq.
2. Inscriptions on Rocks in South Bihar, described by Dr. Buchanan Hamilton, and explained by B. T. Colebrooke, Esq.
3. Comments on an inscription on Marble found at Madhucaraghar, and three grants of Land on Copper found at Ujjayani, by Major Tod.
4. Translations of the Ujjayin grants, by H. T. Colebooke, Esq.
5. Account of a Secret Association in China entitled the Triad Society, by Dr. Milne.
6. A short account of the Sands by W. H. Trant, Esq.
7. Extracts from Peking Gazettes, translated by J. F. Davis, Esq.
8. Memoir of Bundelkhund, by Captain J. Franklin.
9. Observations on Elephantiasis as it appears in India, by Dr. Whitelaw Ainslie.
10. The art of writing the Chinese Characters, by J. F. Davis Esq.
11. An account of Greek, Parthian, and Hindu Medals, found in India, by Major Tod.
12. On the valley of the Setlej from the Journal of Captain Gerard, with remarks by H. T. Colebrooke, Esq.

[*Govt. Gaz. June* 5.

English News.

THE ENGLISHMAN.—Dec. 4.

BOW-STREET.---William Wheatley, alias "F. S. Smith Esq.," alias "J. F. Riddlesworth, Esq.," alias "Sir Thomas Hewitt" ---a sedate, sallow complexioned personage, pretty well dressed, closely cropped, nicely pomatumed, powdered and pared, was placed at the bar before Sir R. Birnie and Mr. Halls, on Friday, in custody of Bishop, on a violent suspicion of being little better than a false knave---to wit, a swindler. He was brought to this office in a dashing chariot late on Thursday night, from Faversham, in Kent, under the *surveillance* of Mr. Marshall Thompson, the hotel-keeper in Cavendish square, and Mr. John Gale, a livery-stable-keeper in Phœnix-yard, Oxford-street, and having safely deposited him with Bishop for the night, they now came forward to show cause why they had captured him. It appeared from Mr. Marshall Thompson's statement, that on or about the 14th of November last, he received a letter by the post, purporting to come from "General Dalrymple, at Weymouth," and informing him that "Sir Thomas Hewitt" proposing to spend a few weeks in town, he (the General) had recommended him to Marshall Thompson's Hotel, in Cavendish-square, as a house frequented by none but highly-respectable people, and in which he (Sir Thomas) would be properly attended to---and he therefore begged that a couple of bedrooms, and a comfortable drawing-room, might be forthwith prepared for his reception." Now Mr. Marshall Thompson had not the honour of recollecting any "General Dalrymple," but, nevertheless, he felt obliged by the recommendation; so the rooms were prepared, and on the third day from the receipt of the letter "Sir Thomas" himself duly came to hand, in the person of the prisoner at the bar. He was accompanied by a couple of smart youths, in blue-braided surtouts, and gold-banded foraging caps quite *a la militaire*, soft-looking, French-spattering, cane-whisking, light-heeled, shapely young gentlemen, and "Sir Thomas" called them his sons; and he and they took possession of the two bed-rooms and the drawing-room, and a good dinner, and the choicest of wines, and made themselves perfectly happy and comfortable,

s" took an opportu- Mr. Marshall Thomp- spending much of his his wish that Mr. Mar- would look out for a suitable wn residence, and a steady, He said his old coachman , and therefore he had pension- ellow off; but his other fellows r way to town, and therefore it that no time should be lost in pre- able house for his establishment. n he talked of "his friend Lord Car- and of Sir Henry This, and General at, and Colonel The Other; and Mr. Mar- hall Thompson undertook to look out for a house forthwith. Accordingly he did look out for a house; and having found one, he mention- ed it to "Sir Thomas," and "Sir Thomas" highly approved of his diligence, and of the house also, and went to look at it, and liked it very much, and desired Mr. Thompson to make the best bargain he could for it; and Mr. Thompson did so. In the mean time, "Sir Thomas" and his sons went on eating good dinners, and drinking choice wines, and talking French, and riding about in job carriages, until last Sunday morning, when "Sir Thomas" summoned Mr. Thompson to his presence, and said to him--- "Oh! Mr. Thompson---I am going down to Windsor to-day---have you any cash about you?" Mr. Thompson replied that he had not more than 5*l.* cash in the house, but perhaps "Sir Thomas would take a draft," "O yes! a draft would do very well---a draft for 10*l.* or 15*l.*," and Mr. Thompson withdrew, avowedly to prepare the draft, but in reality, to consider about it; for he had previously began to suspect that "Sir Thomas" was not exactly so respectable a person as he had represented himself to be, and this request for cash went very near to convince him that his suspicions were true. However he had not much time to consider about it, for he had scarcely reached the bottom of the stairs when one of the young gentlemen came running after him with a "Oh! Mr. Thompson---Sir Thomas will have the *cash*!" So Mr. Thompson went up to the room again, and "Sir Thomas" said to him--- "Mr. Thompson---upon second thought, the 5*l.* cash will be sufficient for my purpose to-day, and therefore I'll thank you for it; and as you will want several hundred pounds, as the deposit for my house, when I return on Monday I will give you a draft for the whole." Thus *taken to*, Mr. Thompson told down the 5*l.*, and Sir Thomas very genteelly *pursed* it; and then Mr. Thompson ventured to request "Sir Thomas" to give him an acknowledgment of it, and the address of his bankers. "Oh! certainly Mr. Thompson," said "Sir Thomas," and agreeably to his request, he gave him an acknowledgment, with the address of Jones, Lloyd and Co., as his bankers; and then "Sir Thomas" and his young gentlemen tripped down stairs, threw themselves into a job chariot in waiting for them at the door, and, nodding a "good morning" to Mr. Thompson, they rolled away towards Windsor.

Thus far is the substance of the statement made by Mr. Thompson, who had undergone the honour of supplying "Sir Thomas" and his two gallant sons, with board, lodging, and loose cash; and we now come to the statement of the worthy stablekeeper, who had been honoured with their custom for job-cattle and carriages.

This stable keeper was, as we have already premised, Mr. John Gale, of the Phœnix-yard, Oxford-street, and a shrewder hand at catching a queer customer there is not this day in London, as the following brief abstract of his long story will sufficiently demonstrate: Soon after, "Sir Thomas" and his young gentlemen had taken up their residence at Marshall Thompson's Hotel as aforesaid, Mr. Gale was honoured with their commands for a chariot, which they kept eight days; but as he was not honoured with their *money*, he did not half like them. However, they were residing at Thompson's Hotel, and Mr. Thompson was satisfied, and so the matter passed on until last Sunday morning, when "Sir Thomas" called, and looked out a very handsome chariot, with a "good deal of arms" upon it, and desired it might be sent, with a pair of horses, to Thompson's Hotel, as he was going to Windsor immediately. It was sent accordingly; and "Sir Thomas" and his sons might have gone where they would, had they not sent the ostler back to the stables for "a couple of saddle-horses for the young gentlemen." In this extension of their order, Mr. Gale saw, or thought he saw, something extremely suspicious; and therefore he not only refused to send the saddle-horses, but went himself to the Hotel, with the intention of "coming to an understanding" about the chariot; and he arrived there just in time to be too late for the understanding, for "Sir Thomas," and the young gentlemen, and the chariot were just gone. However, Mr. Gale communicated his suspicions to Mr. Thompson, and Mr. T. did the same to Mr. Gale; and thereby they converted their suspicions into conviction that they had been cheated, and thus convinced, they jumped into a post-chaise and set off towards Windsor, in pursuit of "Sir Thomas" and the young gentlemen. At Hounslow they learned that "Sir Thomas," &c. had gone on to Windsor with fresh horses, and that from Windsor he had returned the back road toward Kingston, and therefore Messrs. Gale and Thompson, by the advice of Mr. Gale, cut across the country to Kingston---thinking to catch them there, to drop upon them, as it were, quite comfortably. But "Sir Thomas" and his sons were too quick for them; for when Messrs. Gale and Thompson reached Kingston, they learned that "Sir Thomas" and his sons were gone away towards London; and following towards London, they lost all trace of them in Blackfriars'road. Next day Mr. Gale made it his business to inquire after them among all the livery-stable keepers in London, and at last having ascertained that they were gone towards Dover, he and Mr. Thompson went off again in full pursuit. They traced them first to Dartford, where they learned that Sir Thomas had changed his name to "F. S. Smyth, Esq." and after eating and drinking, and leaving his bill to be paid on his return, had passed on with his sons to Rochester. From Rochester they traced them to Canterbury, and from Canterbury they traced them to Dover, and at Dover they learned that "Sir Thomas" had offered to sell the chariot, with the intention of going over the water to France; but the weather not permitting, he and the young gentlemen had seated themselves in the chariot again, and shaped their course back towards Faversham. So off went Messrs. Gale and Thompson to Faversham, as fast as four good horses could pull them along, and there, at the principal inn, they found "Sir Thomas," alias "F. S. Smyth, Esq." fast asleep as "J. F. Riddlesworth, Esq." He and and his sons, after having taken a capital dinner and plenty of wine, were gone to bed, and the chariot was standing quietly in the yard. As it was then very late, they determined not to disturb the Gentleman until day-light; but Mr. Gale was so impatient, that he could not rest, "and so, about six o'clock in the morning," said he, "I and Mr. Thompson went to Sir Thomas's room door, and got the waiter to knock at it---tap, tap, tap. "Who's there?" said Sir Thomas. "Here's a Gentleman wishes to speak to you, Sir," said the waiter. "Dear me!" said Sir Thomas, "I'm abed and asleep---besides, the night bolt has slipped down, and I can't open the door." "Oh! has it?" said I. "Then Mr. Thompson you had better declare yourself at once." Mr. Thompson now knocked at the door. "Who's there?" said Sir Thomas. "Its me, Sir Thomas," said Mr. Thompson---"its me, Mr. Thompson, and I'm come for the 500*l.* deposit for your house, for it must be paid directly, or the bargain will be off." "Dear me! how unfortunate that I should be in bed," said Sir Thomas; "and I can't find my breeches, Mr. Thompson; but if you'll wait I'll be with you as soon as possible." "Confound him!" says I, "we may as well let him alone a bit---I'll take care that he don't get away." So I went and got a couple of constables, and fixed one of them at the door and the other at the window, with orders not to let him get out; and capital constables they were, for there they stood, staffs in hand, with their eyes fixed one upon the door and the other upon the window, like a couple of sharp-shooters just about to fire at a target." Mr. Gale then went on to state that having thus "taken care of the bird," he went about seeking for the authority of a Magistrate to apprehend him, but not succeeding, he, for once, took the law into his own hands, and having given poor Sir Thomas and his sons a good breakfast, they turned the young ones adrift, and he and Mr. Thompson brought the old one to town in the chariot, and lodged him at this office as aforeside. "We passed the two lads on the road with their bundles on their backs," continued Mr. Gale, and then, turning round to the prisoner, he added, "and if you'll allow me to have my opinion, Sir Thomas, I should say the youngest of those two is a *girl!* I have travelled upon the Continant as well as you, Sir Thomas, and perhaps I know quite as much about life as you do." The unfortunate Sir Thomas made no reply to this appeal; neither did he utter a single word whilst Messrs. Thompson and Gale were relating his adventures, but stood listening attentively with his face averted from the crowd, and when the Magistrates asked if he wished to offer any thing in explanation, he merely looked towards Mr. Butler, who attended as his solicitor. We should have stated that when he was first placed at the bar he gave his name William Wheatley, thereby admitting that he had imposed himself upon the witnesses by a fictitious name, and Mr. Thompson now added that he had inquired of Jones, Lloyd, and Co., the bankers, whose address he had given when he obtained the 5*l.* as "Sir Thomas Hewitt," and they disclaimed all knowledge of any such person.—The Magistrates were therefore of opinion, that there was sufficient evidence to detain him for the fraud; and though his solicitor did what he could to convince them to the contrary, he was detained for further examination on Friday next.

Extensive Fraud.---Israel Isaac de Milhiem, alias Jackson, was brought up in the custody of Bishop, one of the principal officers, charged with committing the following extensive fraud: J. Burgess said, I am in the employ of Mr. Lawton, a pawnbroker, of 21, Green-street, Leicester-square. On the 7th of March last, the prisoner came to our shop and produced a packet of diamonds wrapped up in paper, upon which he requested me to lend him as much money as I could, and after examining them, I consented to lend him 160*l.* upon them. From my knowledge of diamonds, I am sure that those he exhibited to me were real diamonds. When I had consented to advance the 160*l.* upon them, I again delivered them to the prisoner at his own request, as he wished to wrap them up in the packet, and to seal them. After he had sealed up a paper in my presence, which I believed contained the diamonds on which I had agreed to lend the money, he put over to me a packet which I now produce, and which I took up, considering it contained the diamonds, and I put it into my breast pocket. The prisoner then gave me some duplicates, of a diamond brooch pledged for 5*l.*; of a diamond locket pledged for 9*l*; of a pair of gold watch cases for 7*l.* 10s. of a watch movement for 7*l.* 10s. and of a gold chain, seals, and key, for 6*l.* 2s., making in the whole 35*l.* 2s. This property the prisoner wished to be redeemed. It was delivered to me, and I fetched the balance 124*l.* 18s. from the shop. I gave him 100*l.* in Bank of England notes, and the remainder in sovereigns and silver. I delivered this money to the prisoner, upon the faith that the packet contained the same diamonds which I had weighed when I ascertained their value. The money I delivered to him was the property of my employer. I had no power or authority to lend any money of my master's, except upon receiving adequate value for it. The witness here produced the packet, and said, I have since looked into it, and I find it contains emeralds and rubies, but not a single diamond, and they are of very trifling value—about 3s. per carat, and altogether worth about 5*l.* If I had known what trash the packet contained, I certainly would not have parted with the 124*l.* I discovered the fraud in June last, and since that time endeavours have been made to apprehend the prisoner.

Mr. Philip Lawson said, I know the prisoner by the name of John Jackson, and in that name he has pledged goods at my shop. I knew him as a gambling-house-keeper, but never by any other name than Jackson. Of the transaction of which I complain, I know nothing.---Mr. Adolphus, who appeared for the prosecution, said he had no hesitation in asking the Magistrates to commit the prisoner for the felony. After the evidence they had heard, they could have no doubt of his guilt, and he called upon them to commit him for stealing the diamonds and the money.

Mr. Isaacs, who appeared for the prisoner, contended. that it was a mere fraud which the prisoner had committed,

Sir Richard Birnie: Yes, Mr. Isaacs, it was a mere fraud, a mere accidental fraud; but the prisoner seems to have gone to the pawnbroker's shop fully prepared to commit that fraud.

Mr. Isaacs: At this time, I shall not enter into the defence I can set up, but I should wish the prisoner to be remanded, in order that he may have the advice of some other person more competent than myself to assist him.---There is only a mere *exparte* statement against him; but I can satisfy a Jury that he has neither committed fraud or felony. He then pressed for an adjournment of the case.

Mr. Adolphus: Perhaps the Magistrates will adjourn the case for a fortnight, when the Sessions will intervene, and their Worships can have the opinion of some of the Judges of the land whether this person has committed a felony [a laugh].

Mr. Isaacs: I wished to confer with Counsel, and to have better advice than my own humble judgment.

Mr. Halls said, he was not trying the case. Upon the evidence he had heard he was bound to commit the prisoner for trial.

The prisoner was then called upon for his defence. He was advised to say nothing. He took the advice and remained silent. He was then fully committed to Newgate for trial for stealing the diamonds, and also the money.

THE ENGLISHMAN.—December 11.

A Dormitory.—A young gentleman of 18, of very liberal notions, but whose unkind stars, insensible of his merits, had consigned him to the useful, though rather inelegant profession of a rasp and file-maker, was brought before the magistrates, simply for having, on the preceding night, indulged himself in a rather singular *jeu d'esprit*. It appeared that the young gentleman had recently gratified *his penchant* to become a member of a free and easy club, a species of society to which nature, rather than her handmaid art, had eminently adapted him. At this free and easy club, the young gentleman, forgetting the toils of the rasp and file making, had given scope to the "feast of reason and the flow of soul," and having sacrificed copiously to the rosy god, was reeling home "flushed with a purple grace." In his midnight passage homewards, through Picket-street, his fancy was suddenly excited by one of those most tempting objects, vulgarly called an oyster-shop. The young gentleman was not in a state to resist temptation, and entering the shop, he chose with fastidious delicacy, a sufficient number of the best natives, and evinced such an exquisite connoisseurship in the selection of the accompaniments, that the honest shopkeeper never conceived it within the verge of possibility that his customer could be a mere rasp and file-maker. The oysters dispatched, the gentleman, with a grace above the rules of art, threw his legs upon the beach, and reclining his back against the partition of the box, he soon fell into a profound nap, enjoying, as Macbeth says, the "sleep which knits up the ravelled sleeve of care;" an office, by the by, which, had sleep performed to another sort of sleeve belonging to the young gentleman, it had been but kind of her. At length Mr. Adams, the landlord, had his ears assailed by some of the most sonorous sound he had ever heard from a gentleman asleep; and it was almost impossible, he thought, that such a noise could proceed from any single nose: however, on holding a candle to the gentleman's face, his doubts were immediately dissipated, and he resolved to get rid of his discordant tenant. He accordingly commenced with a "Sir, Sir—I say, Sir—it's getting very late, Sir—we are going to shut up, Sir---always shut up shop, Sir, at one." But deep nasal sounds, resembling a cracked basoon, was all the reply which Mr. Adams could obtain. Finding the *suaviter in modo* of no avail, Mr. Adams proceeded to the *fortiter in re*, and went through the different gradations for waking sleepy gentlemen---a gentle tap--a tap--a little stronger, a shake of the arm, a shake of the leg, a slap on the shoulder, a punch in the stomach; all in vain, until at last he gave the gentleman a tweak of the nose that would have even raised Nourjahad from his seven years' slumber. This waked the gentleman, who, stretching out his arm, his fist came in contact with a rummer, which it soon converted into a tumbler, by knocking it off the table, and breaking it into some hundred fragments. Mr. Adams now told the young gentleman, that though he kept an oyster shop, he was not an austere man, and could put up with a great deal, but he could not stand the breakage of his glasses, and, in short, it behoved the young gentleman to pay his reckoning and retire to his home. In reply to this rational discourse, uttered with appropriate humility, our hero cursed the oyster man for interrupting a gentleman's repose, and taking up the fellow rummer to that which had tumbled upon the floor, he threw it with the arm of an Ajax, plump at the head of the vender of oysters. The glass, fortunately, took another course, but the clattering of a thousand oyster-shells could not have made a more terrible crash than it made in coming in contact with the wall. Having performed this feat, our hero quietly told the oyster seller that he might be cursed; that, for himself, he had a fancy for sleeping where he was, and there he would stay: saying which, he calmly addressed himself to sleep, first replacing his body in *statu quo ante bellum*. Mr. Adams, however, by no means liked such a lodger, and calling the watch, our hero was borne in triumph to the nocturnal receptacle of all riotous gentlemen, but not before he had fought to desperation, and had demolished twelve shillings worth of glasses, upset half a dozen oyster-tubs, and made the most tremendous clatter amongst the soda-water and the spruce and ginger beer bottles. The next morning the gentleman confessed his error, and attributed all to inebriation; he was about to be discharged, on paying his fees, when a constable starting up, declared to his worship, that the gentleman, while in custody, had attempted to stab one officer in the throat; had snapt at one watchman's nose, and had at last caught a constable's thumb between his grinders, and had nearly bitten it off. The terrified watchman seemed instinctively to shudder at the thoughts of the danger his nose had escaped, and the constable held up his bandaged thumb in frightful evidence against this rasp and file maker, who, unpitied and forlorn, was carried to his cell, until he could find bail for the assault upon the constable's thumb.

Marlborough-street.—On Saturday after the Office was closed for the day, Mr. Conant, the Resident Magistrate, was applied to for assistance under the following singular circumstances:—It appeared that one of the King's Messengers, Mr. Welch, had commissioned the upholsterers, Messrs. France and Banting, of Pall-Mall, to let his house, No. 8, Charles-street, St. James's-square, at a rent which was to be paid weekly. The house admirable suited the taste of a Mr. Goolds, a tall, gentlemanly person, who forthwith agreed to take it. It did not appear that Mr. Goold had the slightest objection to the amount of the rent, but it was obvious that he was by no means pleased with the rather plebean practice of paying rent like a journeyman's wages, by the week. Such a mode of settlement would have given his residence an ungenteel cast, and accordingly for six weeks he did not trouble Messrs France and Banting with any visits upon the subject. These gentlemen's notions upon the subject of rent happened, however, to be English, whilst Mr. Goold had evidently imbibed his ideas in Ireland; and with the subject of rent he naturally associated the recollections of middle-men, distress, assault, battery, action, and indictment, with numberless other affairs fully understood by Irish landlords and tenants. If the messages entrusted by his Majesty to Mr. Welch were longer, they certainly were not so numerous or so troublesome, and unquestionably much less dangerous, than the messages which Messrs. France and Banting had to send to the redoubtable Mr. Goold and his Irish servant Daly, to obtain the arrears of rent. At length, however, Mr. Banting contrived, by a happy manœuvre, to put a distress in the house, and he seized upon a piano-forte which some luckless music-dealer had been induced to let out upon hire to Mr. Goold. No sooner, however, had Mr. Banting left his officer in quiet possession of the house, than Mr. Goold, taking him by the shoulders, thrust him into the street, and calling an Hibernian guardian of the night, he consigned the Sheriff's officer to his custody. Reid, a vigilant and active officer, was now sent from Marlborough-street Office, to apprehend Mr. Goold's gentlemanly appearance: he knocked at the street door, and politely asked if Mr. Goold was at home. What was his astonishment, when he saw a huge female head thrust out of the window, and heard it exclaim, in

…prevent its being shut. …w assailed him in a most ferocious manner, striking at his shins and feet with …; and but that the crowd rescued him …ituation, and lifted him back over …s, it would, in all probability, have …last that we should have ever *read* of …*eid*. The parlour windows were now …ticadoed, and the two servants went up stairs and jeered at the mob out of the two-pair-of-stairs windows, in triumph at their success. In the mean time, however, Reid had procured a crow bar and a ladder, which he cautiously carried so close to the wall of the house, that it was not seen by the servants, and suddenly raising it under the drawing room window, he sprung up, and wrenching open the window with his crow-bar, he entered *en militaire*. But the worst part of the escalade was yet to come, for no sooner had he got the *entre*, than both his former opponents, accompanied by Mr. Goold in *propria persona*, with Mrs. Goold, a gentleman, and another female, attacked him *en masse*, the Irish footman wielding the huge poker, and the ladies depending chiefly upon their characteristic weapon---their tongues. Reid defended himself with his staff and crow-bar, with the latter of which weapons he was very nearly giving the Irish footman his *quietus*, and sending him to the "tomb of all the Capulets." Paddy, however, avoided the blow, and Reid succeeded in closing upon him, and in duly securing his person, after which he apprehended Mr. Goold, and opening the door six of Messrs. France and Banting's men entered, and this brought the war to a final close. The premises were taken into the possession of Mr. Banting's men, and Mr. Goold and the Irish servant were taken into the possession of Reid, who bore them prisoners to Marlborough street, where Mr. Goold was held to bail for the assault, and his man Daly, for want of bail, was carried to Tothill-fields Bridewell. Mr. Edward Francis Michael Goold, commonly called Colonel Goold, being in custody, numerous tradesmen came forward, to know what they were to do to get paid for the various articles with which they had supplied Mr. Edward Francis Michael Goold. The wisdom of the Magistrate did not, however, reach so high a pitch as to solve so important and difficult a question, and the applicants read, in the looks of the Magistrate, that they were not likely to see of their debts any thing for the present but the mere name so Goold. It appeared that this Col. Goold if brother to Sir Francis Goold, of the county of Cork.

WIT MADE EASY, OR A HINT TO WORD-CATCHERS.

A. Here comes B. the liveliest yet most tiresome of wordcatchers. I wonder whether he'll have wit enough to hear good news of his mistress. Well, B., my dear boy, I hope I see you well.—B. I hope you do, my dear A., otherwise you have lost your eye-sight.—A. Good. Well, how do you do?—B. How? Why as other people do. You would not have me eccentric, would you?—A. Nonsense. I mean, how do you find yourself?—B. Find myself! Where's the necessity of finding myself? I have not been lost.—A. Incorrigible dog! come now, to be serious.—B. (*comes closer to A. and looks very serious*).—A. Well, what now?—B. I am come, to be serious.—A, Come now; nonsense, B., leave off this (*laying his hand on his arm*) B. (*looking down on his arm*) I can't leave off this. It would look very absurd to go without a sleeve.—A. Ah, ha! You make me laugh in spite of myself; how's Jackson?—B. The deuce! How's Jackson! Well, I never should have thought that. How can Howe be Jackson? "Surname and arms," I suppose, of some rich uncle? I have not seen him gazetted.—A. Good bye.—B (*detaining him*) "Good Bye!" What a sudden enthusiasm in favour of some virtuous man of the name of Bye "*Good* Bye!" To think of Ashton standing at the corner of the street, doating aloud on the integrity of a Mr. Bye!—A. Ludicrous enough. I can't help laughing, I confess. But laughing does not always imply merriment. You do not delight us, Jack, with these sort of jokes, but tickle us; and tickling may give pain.—B. Don't accept it then. You need not take every thing that is given you.—A. You'll want a straight forward answer some day and then——.—B. You'll describe a circle about me, before you give it. Well, that's your affair, not mine. You'll astonish the natives, that's all.—A. It's *tragic*).—B. He, he! Very fair, egod. But do tell me now where was she? How did she look? Who was with her?—A. Oh, ho! *Hoo* was with her, was he? Well I wanted to know his name. I could not tell who the devil it was. But I say, Jack *who's* Hoo?—B. Good. He he! Devilish fair! But now my dear Will, for God's sake, you know how interested I am.—A. The deuce you are! I always took you for a disinterested fellow. I always said of Jack B., Jack's apt to overdo his credit for wit; but a more honest disinterested fellow I never met with.—B. Well, then, as you think so be merciful. Where is Miss M.?—A. This is more astonishing news than any. *Ware* is Miss M. I know her passion for music; but this is wonderful. Good heavens! To think of a delicate young lady dressing herself in man's clothes, and leading the band at a theatre, under the name of Ware.—B. Now, my dear Will, consider. I acknowledge I have been tiresome; I confess it is a bad habit, this word-catching; but consder my love.—A. (*falls into an attitude of musing*).—B. Well.—A. Don't interrupt me, I am considering your love.—B. I repent; I am truly sorry. What shall I do? (*Laying his hand on his heart.*) I'll give up this cursed habit.—A. You will? upon honour?—B Upon my honour.—A. On the spot?—B. Now this instant. Now, and for ever.—A. Strip away then.—B. Strip? for what?—A. You said you'd give up that cursed habit.—B. Now my dear A. for the love of every thing that is sacred; for the love of your *own* love———A. Well, you promise me sincerely?—B. Heart and soul.—A. Step over the way, then, into the coffee-house, and I'll tell you.—*Street-Sweeper*. Plase your honour, pray remember the poor swape.—B. My friend, I'll never forget you, if that will be of any service. I'll think of you next year.—A. What again:—B. The last time, as I hope to be saved. Here, my friend; there's a shilling for you. Charity covers a multitude of bad jokes. —*Street-Sweeper*. God send your honour thousands of them.—B. The jokes or the shillings, you rascal?--*Street-Sweeper*. Och, the shillings. Devil a bit the bad jokes I can make them myself, and a shilling's no joke any how.—A. What! really silent! and in spite of the dog's equivocal Irish face! Come, B., I now see you can give up a jest, and are really in love; and your mistress, I will undertake to say, will not be sorry to be convinced of both. Women like to begin with merriment well enough; but they are mightily fond of coming to a grave conclusion.

THE ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.—JAN. 23.

Mr. Buckingham and the Indian Press.—On *Wednesday*, the adjourned debate respecting Mr. Buckingham, late Proprietor and ostensible Editor of the late *Calcutta Journal*, took place at the India House. As the statement of facts has been laid before us, we cannot but offer an opinion, when such opinion has been sought for; and at the same time, cannot but express regret that such opinion is decidedly opposed to any claim of compensation on the part of Mr. Buckingham, on the ground of injustice done to him by the Indian Government.

Mr. *Buckingham* has been his own enemy, and had the Marquis of Hastings acted less the part of a coquette, as regarded the Indian Press, the late Editor of the late *Calcutta Journal*, would, in all probability, have been at this moment in India, in the enjoyment of his *eight thousand* a year.

Mr. Buckingham complains of the injustice of the Indian Government, and of its hatred to free discussion. Yet the first fact which stares us in the face is, that under the Government said by him to be so inimical to free discussion, he contrived, with little or no means on his first settlement in Calcutta, (being from the moment opposed to the Government,) to complain of having been deprived of an income of eight thousand a year, valued at the sum of forty thousand pounds.

Some degree of liberality then; some scope of liberty of opinion; some not prohibiting power of circulation; must surely have been permitted by the Indian Government, to have *enabled* Mr. Buckingham to have realized such an income and such a fortune.

Mr. Buckingham now complains that his income is gone, his fortune dilapidated, and by this late attempt, through the medium of his political friends, claims a compensation for his losses on the occasion. Now, if Mr. Buckingham had not been conscious that he had been …thority and acts before the Privy …

On this occasion, the Hon. East-India Company, after various recitals, founded its defence upon the following reasons:---

Reasons.—First, because the said Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation of the 14th March, 1823, was made by competent authority, and rendered necessary by the abuses to which the unrestrained liberty of printing had given rise in Calcutta.

The preamble of the said Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation states, that matters tending to bring the Government of Bengal, as by law established, into hatred and contempt, and to disturb the peace, harmony, and good order of society, had recently, before the making thereof, been printed and circulated in newspapers and other papers in Calcutta. The effect of such publications, in a country where the British rule confessedly depends upon the opinion entertained by the natives of its power, is too obvious to require any comment: prevention alone can obviate the evil; punishment by process of law comes too late.

The inevitable consequences, even of rash and injudicious, though well-meant discussions, in daily and other newspapers and periodical publications, circulated (as was the case at the time the said Rule was made) not only in the English language, but in the Persian, Bengallee, and other native tongues, of all subjects of government and administration, civil, religious, military, and political, could not fail to afford matter of irritation to the Native Powers, to disquiet and unsettle the minds of his Majesty's native subjects, and hereby to endanger the security of the British Establishments in India.

Second---Because the nature and circumstances of the British Establishments in India have *required*, and the Royal Charters and Acts of Parliament, under which they have been regulated, have *sanctioned* a controul over the conduct and a restraint of the freedom of British subjects while resident in the territories subject to the government of the East India Company, unknown to any other foreign dependencies of this country. Even the resort of British subjects to India, and their right to reside there, have, with few exceptions, been placed in the discretion of the East India Company.

That the restrictions imposed by the Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation, which is the subject of appeal, were called for by the state of affairs in the settlement of Bengal, and were adapted to the exigency of the case, and that they were not injurious to his Majety's subjects in the said settlement, is to be inferred, from the concurrent judgment of the Supreme Government of the East India Company, and of the Supreme Court of his Majesty's Justices. It is incumbent upon the Appellant, who impeaches the Regulations, to manifest the impolicy or injustice of them, to the satisfaction of his Majesty in Council.

Third---Because the said Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation had become more particularly necessary to the good order and civil government of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, in consequence of the removal of the practical security against the systematic abuse and licentiousness of the press, which had existed while printing was exercised only by British subjects of his Majesty, residing in India by permission of the East India Company and its Governments, and by the censorship to which the publication of newspapers had been subject. That security ceased, when it was discovered that the ostensible conduct and legal responsibility of such publications might be transferred to persons of a different description, natives or others, not liable to the restraints imposed by law upon British subjects of his Majesty in India.

Fourth---Because the restrictions in question are not repugnant to any law of the realm upon the subject. The Legislature of England has often interfered, by imposing restraints upon printing, more or less rigid. Some are now in existence: and by virtue of the Statutes empowering the Indian Governments to make Regulations, they may provide for cases unprovided for by the laws of England, as the welfare of the settlement may require.

They may make ordinances *præter*, but not *contra legem*, provided they be reasonable; and their reasonableness must depend upon cir… …the effects of the pen… …be to bring down upon a comp… …Europeans the hatred and revenge of millions… …native Inhabitants.

The political quacks in this country, when they wish to carry a combination into effect, or produce an oppositon to some legislative measure which appears hateful to them, always use this axiom, "Union is Strength." Now we, who always have found, that a plain, unsophisticated, and honestly intended argument, will always carry weight, produce conviction, and cure error, will content ourselves with putting, on this occasion, one or two queries.

1. Must not that Government be of a peculiar character which commencing in the settlement of a few merchants of Bombay, has created an Empire?

2. In the absence of a superiority of physical force, must not either the weakness of the natives or the consciousness that *our* rule was of more advantage than that of their own Princes, have led to the establishment of that power?

3. Granting either one, or other, or both of these positions, is it not evident, that confidence must be the basis of our Indian supremacy?

4. Can *such* a Government be sustained, if an opposition, not guided by truth or borne out by facts, is to be upheld by the Press against its measures?

5. Can any Government so situated, stand the shock of an opinion, which shall turn unfavourably against it in the minds of the Natives?

It would, therefore, follow, that a *free* Press, which cannot confine itself to the circle of European settlers only, must do one of two things---attack the measures of Government or the prejudices of the Natives. In the one case, it weakens the opinion of the natives in the superior capability of the governing, to govern; in the other, it brings down upon the Government the whole physical animosity of the Natives.

We have not space now to define how far the liberty of the Press may be usefully exercised in India: but this we can state, that except as to the protection of the Natives against improper remarks, and the preservation of a due respect to the legal authorities, little or no restraint is laid upon the Indian Press which does not exist in England---*save and except* the *decisive* and *immediate* remedy which is placed in the hands of the Governor-General, to stop the circulation of an obnoxious or dangerous work, or to recal the licence under which a publication is permitted to appear. And why? Because a *sudden* impulse or prejudice excited in India is the most dangerous casualty that can occur.

Before we conclude these remarks, we may observe the coincidence which exists between the situation of British power, both in the East and West Indies. In both it exists, and is to be supported by a mere handful of individuals against the mass of the population. Nothing can be more unlike or different than the quality or character of such population; but the hasty and indiscreet emancipation of the Negro, and the licentiousness of the Indian Press, are both calculated to bring down upon the British colonists and residents the out-numbering strength of such population.

In both cases, then, the same discretion, the same caution, the same withholding of benefits till their value can be appreciated, are necessary for the continuance, and advantageous administration of British principles.

THE BRITISH PRESS,—JANUARY 28.

FOOT RACE YESTERDAY ON SUNBURY COMMON.—A foot race for 50 sovereigns a-side of one mile, which has excited considerable interest in the sporting world, took place yesterday on Sunbury Common between Jack Randall's man, Barry, from Lancashire, and a protege of Ben Burn, from Yorkshire, named Brown, who founds his claims to patronage on having defeated the celebrated Halton in a four-mile race at Leeds. Barry who has been in regular training at Kensington, arrived at the White Hart, Hampton, on Thursday night in good condition, while Brown, who had been at Hampton for some days from over confidence in himself, has been very negligent in his exercises, so that when he came to the scratch, his inferior condition was

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…ch …, and so finished. …ng muster of the fancy, inclu… Cannon, Burn, Oliver, Holt, Randall, Hudson, &c. Uncle Ben was so thoroughly chagrined at the termination of the race, that he afterwards sacrificed very liberally to the Jolly God; and when our reporter left there was every promise of a *mill* amongst the nobs of the fancy.

JOHN BULL.—February 12.

It will be seen that on Tuesday Mr. Robertson (the Honourable Gentleman who complained of breach of privilege the preceding day,) presented a petition to the House of Commons about the rottenness of our ships, from a Mr. Burridge, praying that an enquiry might be instituted into the state of the navy.

"Sir Isaac Coffin said, from his experience of the petitioner, he would not believe a word that he had uttered. The allegations in the petitions were utterly untrue.

"Mr. Hume said, as the Secretary for the Admiralty had not thought it necessary to give any opinion on the necessity of an inquiry, he could not help observing, it was too much for the Gallant Officer to say the petition was untrue. He felt inclined to ask him if he had read the petition? If he had not read it, he used the petitioner most harshly to apply to him such an expression. (Hear.) In his opinion, much money had been thrown away in our naval expenditure, and the Gentleman rather deserved credit for bringing the subject before the House.

"Mr. Croker did not take any notice of this petition, because it must be in the recollection of the House that this person had formerly presented many petitions, which could only have proceeded from a person of an insane, or at least, of a disordered imagination; and he thought the time of the House would be occupied most unworthily if the sentiments of every person of disordered imagination were inquired into. He did not apply such epithets to this man rashly, as he had such documents addressed to himself from the petitioner, as fully justified him in so doing. The subject of the petition was not, however, unworthy of the attention of the House; and he was happy in having that opportunity to state, that the Navy never was in a condition of such great soundness and efficiency as at the present moment. If the House thought it necessary for him, he would show them that the allegations of the petitioner were perfectly untrue, and that the petitioner was insane.

"Sir Isaac Coffin, in reply to what had fallen from the Hon. Member for Montrose, repeated, that the petitioner was not to be believed. He had been teazing him for nearly three years on the subject; he had, in fact, nearly worried him to death about it. (A laugh.) He had now been nearly fifty years in the service, and could scarcely be said to know it; but the Hon. Member, who was a soldier, sailor, and Jack of all trades, (a laugh,) knew naval affairs well. Did he suppose ships were, unlike all other articles, not liable to wear and tear?

"*The petition was ordered to be printed.*"

The petition was ordered to be printed! Now, we are far from saying one syllable which might irritate the Honorable Gentleman who presented the petition, but we do think that Honourable Gentleman should use a little caution in the selection of such articles, for, although (as Mr. Hume pertinently enough observed,) it might be illiberal on the part of Mr. Croker to decide that statements were unfounded which he had never read, still, when so much evidence of the insanity, or something very like it, of a petitioner is on record, as is to be found in the present case, it does seem not only a waste of time to entertain such petitions, but a wilful waste of money to print them, after the discussion.

We mean to say nothing of Mr. Burridge, but what he says of himself, and we therefore extract the following advertisement from the Times, which appeared in that newspaper on the morning following the day upon which Mr. Robertson gravely presented his petition to the House of Commons---the day upon which Mr. Hume supported it, and upon which it was ordered *to be printed at the public expence.*

"King, Lords, and Commons Deceived; or, *Oracles proving Thousands in Danger of* …'s prayer, "Lord *sen' us a …ade conceit o' oursels.*" As for William Cobbett, he is as free from any imputation of modesty as he is ftom the cumbersome shackles of honour and honesty. "What prevented me," he asks, "starting as I did at the same moment with Mr. William Huskisson? What prevented me from pursuing the same smooth and flowery path? What prevented me from *surpassing him* in that path? What prevented me from being as rich and as powerful as he is at this moment?---As well might a ragamuffin incendiary, who has contrived to save himself from transportation or the gibbet, ask, "What prevented me from being Lord Chancellor." The answer is easy---because, before he could have taken his seat, he would have *stolen the woolsack.* We perfectly coincide, however, with Mr. Cobbett in his praise of the two political patriots who are striving to bring him into Parliament. "I cannot conclude," says he, "without expressing, what is deeply felt by the public, admiration at the conduct of Sir Thomas Beevor and Colonel Johnstone. *They have done that which no other two men in their situations in life would have been found to do.*"---This is a truth from which we are quite sure, no one will be found to dissent.

THE BRITISH PRESS.---February 18.

MESSRS. CONSTABLE AND CO.

It is with sincere regret we announce that this eminent house, which suspended payment a few weeks since, under the pressure of the times, has notwithstanding the utmost exertions to regain its position, been obliged to submit to a commission. The breaking up of such an establishment must be sincerely deplored by every lover of literature, for unquestionably Mr. Constable can adduce more numerous and irrefragable proofs of having been a munificent and discriminating patron of genius for the last quarter of a century than any other bookseller of this, or perhaps any, age. The *Edinburgh Review*, the *Eneyclopœdia Britannica*, and the *Supplement* to that national work---the Novels and Tales by the author of *Waverley*---the editions of Swift and Dryden, and of the British Novelists---the Poetical Works of Sir Walter Scott, and a thousand other undertakings, are monuments of an enterprising spirit, which was fully seconded by unexampled liberality towards the authors and editors, &c. of these important and expensive publications. Indeed it is matter of considerable doubt whether the matchless productions of the Author of Waverley, notwithstanding the unprecedented patronage bestowed upon them by the public, have left any compensation to their publisher but the honour of having first given them to the world. The same generous feelings are said to have actuated Messrs. Constable in most of their speculations; as a proof of which we can inform the public that no less a sum than 700*l.* has been the stipulated allowance for editing every number of the *Edinburgh Review*, making the positive annual income of Mr. Jeffrey from that source alone 2,800*l.* The Learned Gentleman has also had the patronage of awarding such remuneration to the writers in that periodical as their merits have appeared to him to sanction; and has accordingly, we understand, presented Sir James Macintosh and Mr. Brougham with sums of 100*l.* each for particular articles which they have furnished to the *Review*. The lowest recompense for any contribution received and published, has been at the rate of 16 guineas per sheet. The head of this very extensive and distinguished house has passed the meridian of life, and must deeply feel the unfortunate and untimely event, by which a career, hitherto splendid in the extreme, and equally gratifying to himself and beneficial to the country, has been abruptly closed. In such disappointment and affliction the public cannot fail to sympathise, more especially when it is recollected that one of the greatest and most valuable projects of Mr. Constable's life was, at the moment of his unlooked for embarrassment, on the point of being carried into effect, with every prospect of complete success. We need not say that we allude to his *Miscellany*, which promised more advantage, pleasure, and information, combined with economy, and adapted to general use, than ever was comprehended in any previous scheme designed to amuse, instruct, and improve the human mind.---*Leeds Intelligencer.*

have found a worthy successor to his Lordship in Mr. Knight, of Godmersham; and although the Whigs have a very active agent at work in that ancient city, whose supplies from Brookes's are extremely liberal, it seems not impossible that *two* men of real English feelings will be returned to the new House.

Mr. Martin Bree, formerly of Arundel-street, in the Strand, who has taken the name of Stapylton, some time since put forth *pills*, announcing his intention of *visiting* the independent electors of Pontefract---but he did not keep his promise, although his *Mercury*, Mr. Forrest, was ready to receive him in triumph.

Mr. Houldsworth, of Manchester, has offered himself in the room of Lord Pollington, in a letter dated the 11th inst. and on the following day a hand-bill was liberally circulated in Pontefract, announcing another candidate—supposed to be the son of Mr. Beaumont, of Briton Hall.

Mr. Barnes will certainly go to the poll at Cambridge—the canvass of the Attorney General has been most satisfactorily successful.

Lord Howick has declined the contest for Northumberland, and Mr. Bell, of Wolsington, has offered himself. Mr. Liddell will, we understand, be certainly returned at the general election.

There is every prospect of a contest at Coventry—that is to say, if the present Members choose to make one at Shrewsbury. Mr. Grey Bennett's seat will be filled up by a Constitutional Member.

Several Honourable Gentlemen who have indulged themselves with the representation of what are coarsely called "rotten boroughs," are likely to find themselves in scrapes, from having flourished off in favour of ths Papists---the docile creatures whose representatives they are, have, in several instances, announced their determination to shew fight, and eject those, whose votes have been so diametrically opposed to the wishes of their constituents.

Sir Robert Farquhar will be elected a Director of the East India Company, in the room of Mr. Money, without opposition.

LITERATURE.

Alexander I. Emperor of Russia; or, a Sketch of his Life, and of the most important events of his Reign. By H. E. Lloyd, Esq. Truttel and Wurtz.

The following extract from the above work will be read with interest at this moment, when the public attention is directed so strongly to the cause of the Greeks, and to its connexion with Russian politics:---

"While Alexander showed no disposition to war and conquest, he sought to exert his influence over the rest of Europe, on the principles of the holy alliance, and on the religious pacific system, founded chiefly by him at the Congress at Aix-la-Chapelle. In this spirit he endeavoured to establish a kind of European directory, and to check all the revolutionary movements of the people, especially political changes effected by the armed force. The memoir addressed to all the Russian Ambassadors with respect to the affairs of Spain, and the answer given by the Russian cabinet to the Chevalier Zea Bermudez, contained the maxims of that European policy laid down in the declaration, dated Aix-la-Chapelle, November 15, 1818, chiefly against revolutionary commotions, which might disturb the peace of Europe, as the French revolution had done. In this spirit he participated in 1820, in the congresses held at Troppau and Laybach, concerning the affairs of Italy, and ordered his army to march to that country, in order to quell the insurrections in Naples and Piedmont, which were ascribed to the Carbonari, but as the revolutions were terminated in a short time, the Russian troops marched back to their own country.

"Since the last demarcation of the frontiers between Russia and Turkey, which, with respect to Bessarabia and the mouth of the Danube, had been determined on the 2d of September, 1817, conformably to the demands of Russia, fresh differences arose in 1819, because the Emperor Alexander, supported by treaties, intervened in favour of the fugitive Hospodar Karadja, and required satisfaction for the insult offered to his flag in the harbour of Constantinople. To this was added, in 1820, a violent attack by the Yamacks (soldiers who garrisoned the castles at the entrance of the Black Sea), on the palace of Baron Stroganoff, the Russian Ambassador. Satisfaction was at length … bassador, whose life … fury of the populace, to demand … Baron Stroganoff sailed for Odessa on th… August, 1821, and was graciously rec… the Emperor at Witepsk and St. Pet… Since that time the diplomatic relations … sia with the Porte have been carrie… Constantinople, through the British Am… dor, Lord Strangford, and the Austrian Int… nuncio. After the note, addressed by the Reis Effendi directly to the Russian Minister, on the 26th of July, 1821, a breach seemed inevitable; but the pacific policy of the holy alliance, entirely remote from all schemes of conquest, alarmed by the military revolutions in Spain, Portugal, Naples, Piedmont, and the spirit of Carbonarism in general, and determined by the resolutions at Laybach, completely triumphed in the Russian cabinet over the friends of the independence of the Greeks; to this was added the conviction that a war between Russia and the Porte might easily kindle a flame throughout all Europe, and that the national and religious contest connected with it might awaken a dangerous political frenzy in Russia itself. The cabinets of London, Vienna, and Paris intervened, to represent the pacific sentiments of the Emperor, as above all the calculations of ambition.

"The foreign political system having taken this direction, Count Capo d'Istria, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, withdrew from office in May, 1822, and obtained leave to travel; Baron Stroganoff, late Ambassador at Constantinople, did the same. Thus the hopes formerly entertained by the Greeks, of the support of Russia, were disappointed. The declaration of Count Nesselrode, in the note dated Laybach, 10th May, 1823, 'That the political views of the Emperor were not guided by love of war, or by the ambitious thought of exercising an exclusive influence over the councils of other Monarchs, or on the nations intrusted to them by Providence, seemed now to indicate the course of the Russian policy; which, however, assumed a more decisive character after the return of the Emperor from Verona, by way of Warsaw, in Jan. 1822. In consequence of a circular letter, addressed by Count Winzingerode, Wurtemberg Minister of State to the Wurtemberg legation in foreign countries, and of some notes of Baron Von Wangenheim, Minister of Wurtemberg, in the Diet of Feb. 1823, occasioned some differences with the Court of Stuttgard. Austria, Prussia, and Russia recalled their Ambassadors from that city; and Count Beroldingen, Minister of Wurtemberg at St. Petersburgh, was appointed Minister in the room of Count Winzingerode, who was dismissed. However, a new family alliance between Wurtemberg and Russia was formed by the marriage of the Grand Duke Michael to the Princess Charlotte of Wurtemberg, the daughter of Prince Paul, who was married by the name Helena, on the 20th of February, 1824. But the diplomatic relations were not renewed till 1825, when the Prince of Hohenlohe---Kirchberg, arrived at St. Petersburgh in January, 1825, as Ambassador of Wurtemberg; upon which the Privy Councillor Austett, Russian Ambassador to the German Diet, was appointed likewise Ambassador to Stuttgard. With the same harmony, and in conformity to the resolutions adopted at Verona, the Russian, Austrian, and Prussian Courts acted at Madrid. When the Duke d'Angouleme soon after entered Spain, at the head of a French army, the Russian merchants were commanded to suspend all commercial transactions with Spain and Portugal; and Count Boutourlin, Aid-de-Camp to his Imperial Majesty, repaired to the Duke's head-quarters, for the purpose of making the campaign with his permission. After the re-establishment of the ancient form of Government in the two countries, the Emperor conferred the insignia of different orders on the princes, generals, and officers who had contributed to it; and through his Ambassador at Paris, Count Pozzo di Borgo, as also through M. d'Oubril at Madrid, exercised great influence on the system of the restored Royal Government of Spain.

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